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The third member in the MS collection, *Sexti Ruffi de Urbe opusculum*, is another and better known example of a genuine and ancient work posing unwillingly under a false attribution. It is a copy of a document of which the original title is unknown, but which was called as early as the eighth century *Curiosum urbis Romae*—a brief enumeration of the principal monuments of the city in each of the fourteen Augustan regions, together with certain statistical summaries and appendixes. The original compilation dates from the first half of the fourth century. Flavius Blondus (1388-1463) found in the library at Monte Cassino a copy of *Curiosum* apparently without title, but following in the same miscellaneous volume a breviary ascribed to a certain Sextus Rufus. So he attributed the *Curiosum* to the same writer, and this attribution long held sway among scholars.

The Chicago MS is really not a bad copy of *Curiosum*, as such copies go. It is free from mediaeval interpolations, and though it contains, of course, many blunders, they appear to be such as would without undue carelessness arise out of the reading by an unskilled scribe of strange words in a strange hand. They are easily explicable, and most of them (except in the numeral statistics) could be readily corrected, if we had no earlier and better MSS of the document. The text has a number of the characteristic earmarks of one of the good MSS of *Curiosum* (Vaticanus 3227, saec. ix, which lacks title), and must be judged to be of its class. Perhaps it is hardly worth while to determine the genealogy more precisely.

ELMER TRUESDELL MERRILL

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Year's Work in Classical Studies: 1914. Edited by CYRIL BAILEY. London: Murray, 1915. Pp. xii+187. 2s. 6d. net.

This volume, now appearing for the ninth successive year, is one which no live teacher of classics can afford to be without. It is probably true that no one of us can be a specialist in all of the twenty subjects here represented; but we must be interested in all of them, and deeply interested in some, if we are to do effective work. The volume covers practically every field of classical activity. The articles are brief, more or less popular, and in general well written. They give an excellent summary of the work done and of the more important articles and books published during the year. The present reviewer, who has made a study of book catalogues and notices, is astonished to find how many valuable books on matters of the greatest interest to him have not previously come to his attention.

The editor of the volume for 1913, Mr. Cyril Bailey, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, continues the work for 1914. In the preface he explains that the form and contents of the previous issues have been to some extent modified in this one. The expansion of the work in classical fields has been great in recent years, and the articles dealing with these interests had become too long and too technical for the general reader. In this volume, therefore, only the

more important articles, books, and discoveries are mentioned. This makes it possible to give an account of all the subjects most interesting to teachers of Greek and Latin within 178 pages, and the size of the volume will not be greatly increased in years to come.

The outbreak of the war made very difficult the collection of the material for this issue. Several of the usual contributors were unable to write their articles, and other competent scholars had to be selected on short notice to take their places, but the new contributors have uniformly done their work well. It is noticeable, however, that nine departments have been conducted by the same persons since the beginning of the series, though some of these have been omitted in a few of the volumes. These are: Italian Archaeology and Excavation (Thomas Ashby, director of the British School at Rome), Numismatics (George Macdonald), Papyri (Arthur S. Hunt), Grammar, Lexicography, and Metric (E. A. Sonnenschein), Comparative Philology (P. Giles), Greek History with Greek Inscriptions (Marcus N. Tod, who in previous volumes has written on Greek Inscriptions), Greek Religion and Mythology (L. R. Farnell), New Testament (A. S. Peake), Hellenistic Greek (J. H. Moulton). Six other departments are conducted by the same men as last year: Roman Britain (F. A. Bruton), Sculpture, Architecture, and Minor Arts (A. J. B. Wace), Greek Paleography and Textual Criticism (T. W. Allen), Latin Paleography and Textual Criticism (A. C. Clark), Greek Literature (A. W. Pickard-Cambridge), Latin Literature (E. Harrison and C. E. Stuart). The remaining articles are: Greek Archaeology and Excavation (Dorothy Lamb), Roman History with Latin Inscriptions (C. G. Stone), Roman Religion and Mythology (C. Bailey), Ancient Philosophy (J. L. Stocks), and Modern Greek (A. Thumb).

It is interesting to note that the article on Modern Greek, by Professor Thumb, of the University of Strassburg, reached the editor on the first day of August! Professor Thumb sent also a most friendly letter.

There is not a discordant note in the whole volume. Distinguished praise is everywhere given to the great work of the German scholars. Equal praise is likewise given to American scholars. The list of names of the latter is too long to print here, but it is most encouraging to learn anew that our countrymen compare so well with the rest of the scholars of the world. "Iuvat me quod vigent studia, proferunt se ingenia hominum et ostentant." In particular we may mention the references to the work of the American School at Athens and of the Princeton expedition to Sardis.

The contributions to classical scholarship in 1914 were great, and the account of them in this number of *The Year's Work* is well done. Will there be a number for 1915? As far as can be judged from book notices, very little is being done in classical lines, but all publishers seem to be working with feverish haste to increase the multitude of books on the various phases of the war.